

National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

STATEMAP Component: States compete for federal matching funds for geologic mapping

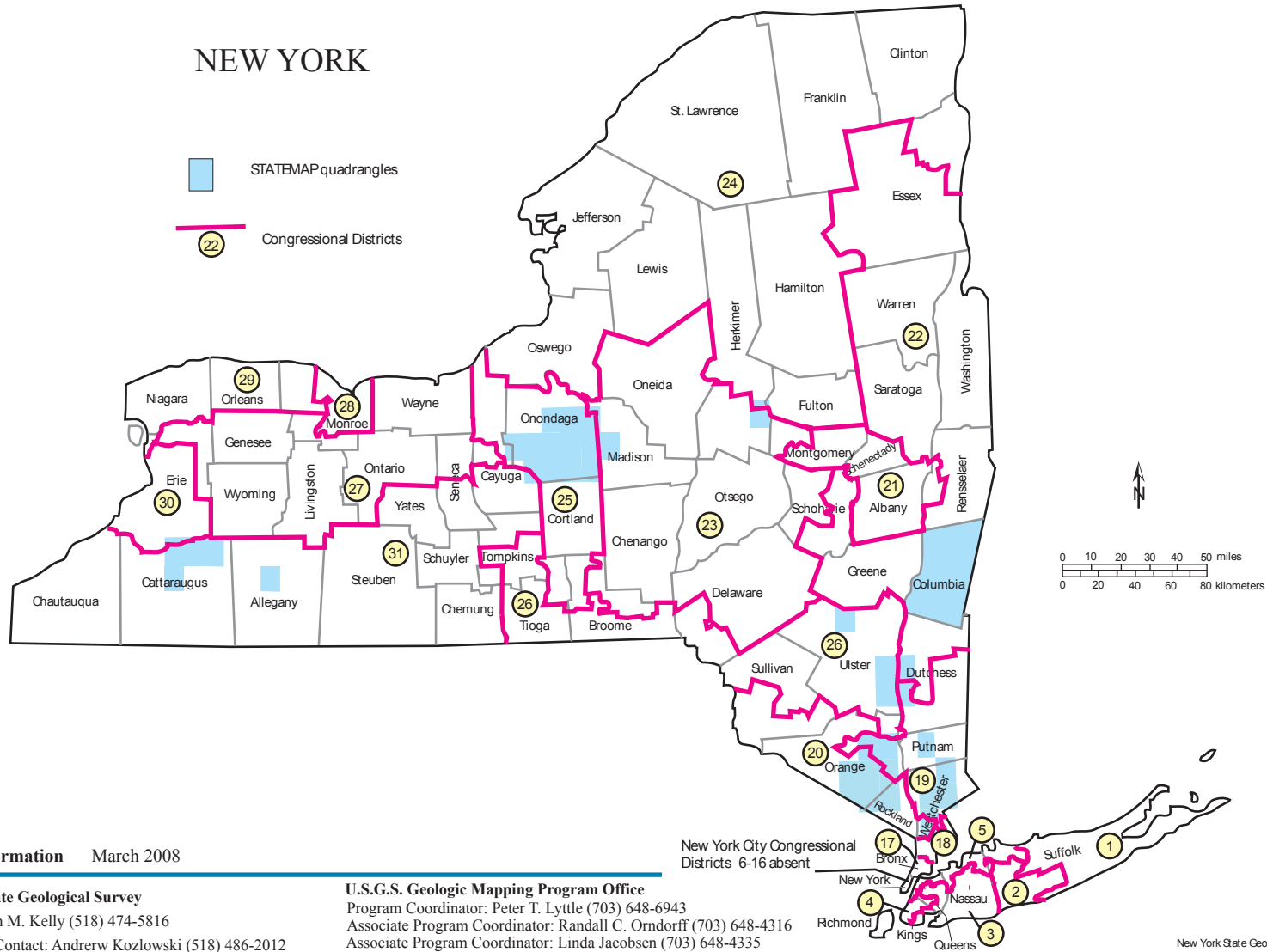


Association of American
State Geologists



New York State
Geological Survey

United States
Geological Survey



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New York State Geological Survey
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SUMMARY OF STATEMAP GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM IN NEW YORK

Federal Fiscal Year	Surficial Geologic Maps, 1:24,000	Bedrock Geologic Maps, 1:24,000	Federal Funding	State Funding	Total Project Funding
1993	White Plains	White Plains	\$9,000	\$11,052	\$20,052
1994	South Onondaga	South Onondaga	\$20,000	\$29,759	\$49,759
1996	Otisco Valley, Tully	Otisco Valley, Tully, Mt. Kisco ($\frac{1}{3}$)	\$63,663	\$67,014	\$130,677
1997	Marcellus, Jamesville	Marcellus, Jamesville, Angelica, Mt. Kisco ($\frac{1}{3}$)	\$85,162	\$93,939	\$179,101
1998		Mt. Kisco ($\frac{1}{3}$)	\$10,149	\$16,489	\$26,638
1999	Skaneateles	Ashford Hollow, Monroe, Skaneateles	\$66,848	\$83,989	\$150,837
2000	Spafford	West Valley, Sloatsburg, Spafford	\$79,238	\$81,739	\$161,022
2001	<i>South Onondaga</i> , Tully, Otisco Valley	<i>South Onondaga, Tully, Otisco Valley</i> , Marcellus	\$14,000	\$15,190	\$29,190
2002	Oran	Delavan, Oran, <i>Sloatsburg</i>	\$70,000	\$72,849	\$142,849
2003	DeRuyter	DeRuyter, Ellicottville, Thiells	\$77,476	\$82,938	\$160,414
2004	<i>Oran</i> , Ossining ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Greenwood Lake, Owasco, Warwick	\$89,581	\$93,112	\$182,693
2005	Syracuse West, Ossining ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Canaan, Chatham, East Chatham, Hudson North, Kinderhook, Ravena, Stottville, State Line	\$48,846	\$51,617	\$100,463
2006	Croton Falls, Camillus	Maybrook	\$49,840	\$53,925	\$103,756
2007	Syracuse East, Hopewell Junction, Theils, Clintondale, Rosendale, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park	Cornwall	\$90,972	\$105,688	\$196,660
2008	Phoenicia, Manlius	Cementon, Hudson South, Claverack, Hillsdale, Egremont, Saugerties, Clermont, Ancram, Copake	\$185,575	\$197,523	\$383,099
Totals	24 quadrangles	44 quadrangles	\$960,315	\$1,060,218	\$2,020,469

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STATEMAP -supported geologic mapping in New York provides the fundamental data required to address several issues of immediate importance. Some parts of the state are densely populated and in these areas, the surrounding suburban communities are rapidly expanding. With this growth, roads need to be expanded and new highways constructed. Water supplies must be established. New York requires accurate, detailed, and complete geologic mapping at 1:24000 scale to meet the needs of state and local officials who deal with the aforementioned issues. Surficial geologic maps indicate the potential location of water supplies and construction aggregates as well as delineate regions wherein drainage or engineering properties of the ground indicate that development should proceed with caution. Such maps are needed to protect ground-water supplies and remediate contaminated ground water. Bedrock geologic maps guide the extraction of mineral resources and provide essential information for major construction projects. Structural data on these maps indicate potential pathways for contaminant migration.

From its inception, the New York STATEMAP project has been directed by several criteria. Mapping projects are designated to be useful at the county level and therefore should provide maps at 1:24000 scale. Precedence is given, where possible, to counties in which supporting programs in the form of funds, in-kind services, and or existing geographic information systems are available. Areas to be mapped are designated in portions of the state where development or redevelopment is occurring. This includes both urban or suburban areas where population is expanding and rural regions where changes in land-use are in progress. Hence, areas in the central and south-eastern part of the state have been mapped. These districts support large cities in the growing bedroom and vacation communities south of Syracuse and the counties immediately north of the New York City Metropolitan Region. Priority is given to regions containing transportation and energy corridors including roads, pipelines, and electric transmission lines. Such areas generally coincide with interstate highways and the St. Lawrence seaway. Finally, mapping is conducted in quadrangles where contaminants are known to be present, such as at the nuclear waste storage facility in Cattaraugus County, south of Buffalo.